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# THE LIFE and CHARACTER OF JAMES BUTLER,

Late Duke, Marquis and Earl of *Ormond* ;  
Earl of *Brecknock* and *Offery*, Viscount  
*Thurlo*, Baron of *Lanthony* and *Moor-*  
*Park*, Baron of *Arcklow*, &c.

WITH

A particular Account of all his BATTLES ;  
and an impartial Relation of the Rise, Grandeur,  
Merit, and Personal Endowments of  
that ILLUSTRIOUS FAMILY.

Together with

The Particulars of the Marriages, Descents,  
and Deaths of the said Family, ever since King  
*Henry II's* Reign.

The Whole Publish'd from Authentick  
*MANUSCRIPTS.*

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Dedicated to the Right Honourable CHARLES  
BUTLER, Lord Butler of Weston, and Earl of  
Arran, in the Kingdom of Ireland ; Chancellor of the  
University of Oxford, and Lord High Steward of  
Westminster.

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W. Musgrave.



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TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

*Charles Butler,*

Lord BUTLER of *Weston*,  
and Earl of *Arran*, in the  
Kingdom of *Ireland*, Chan-  
cellor of the University of  
*Oxford*, and Lord High  
Steward of *Westminster*.

*IT is a Custom, handed down  
to Posterity, when a Man  
designs to write, his first  
Thoughts are employ'd to fix  
A on*

## ii Dedication.

on a Patron, or Mæcenas, whose Reputation might skreen and varnish those Faults which are commonly the Effects of Negligence, or Want of Judgment : Upon these Considerations I have resolved to address Your Lordship, whose superior and penetrating Judgment can discern the minutest Fault, and correct the nicest Capacity. Nor can I conceive the Subject will be ungrateful to You, seeing it treats of a Person so nearly allied to You. I confess, it is unusual to treat of the Life and

## Dedication. iii

and Actions of any Person that is not defunct ; but as in his present unhappy Circumstances he may justly be said to be dead to us, since he is obliged to live in foreign Countries, till it shall please His present Majesty King GEORGE to reverse the Attainder, and grant him Leave to return Home safe under Cæsar's Conduct. I am persuaded, his Absence will be thought sufficient to justify the Action ; since Absence, as well as Death, is term'd alike a Privation, tho' in a dif-

A 2 ferent

## iv Dedication.

ferent Acceptation ; the one is of the Soul, the other of the desired Object. Your Family have always appear'd in the Defence of the Protestant Religion, as by Law establish'd ; and were stout Assertors of the Rights and Liberties of the People : They were conspicuous for their Loyalty to their Sovereigns ; their personal Courage and Bravery in the Field, against the publick and avowed Enemies of the whole Community ; affable in their Conversation, and courteous in their Behaviour ; their  
free

# Dedication. v

free and generous Nature was not stinted in the Relief of the necessitated Subjects; nor were their Ears deaf to the Cries and Calamities of the People. In short, they were possess'd of all the personal Endowments that were thought sufficient to enhance the Esteem of their Superiors, the Regard of their Equals, and the Affection of their Inferiors. Before Your Brother was drawn insensibly into that unhappy Secret, in order to perpetrate the wicked Designs of two politick and interested

## vi Dedication.

terested Statesman, he was  
caress'd and esteemed ; yet,  
when we rightly consider, that  
the Crimes he was charged  
with, proceeded from his Obe-  
dience to the express Com-  
mands, as he thought, and  
really conceived, of his Prin-  
cess, we cannot but pity his  
*Misfortune.*

Non sollicitæ possunt curæ  
Mutare rati stamina fati.

Quicquid patimur, mortale ge-  
nus,

Quicquid facimus, venit ex alto  
Servatque suæ decreta Colus  
Lachesis ; dura revoluta manu,  
Omnia certo tramite vadunt ;  
Primusq; dies dedit extreum.

*For*

## Dedication. vii

For in all our Actions we are govern'd by a Power that we cannot but obey. Pardon me, My Lord, that I have prefix'd Your Name to a Piece that has nothing more to recommend it, but the Subject it treats of. What induced me to an *Act* of such Presumption is, that I am very well assur'd it cannot fail of a Reception, when it is inscribed to so noble and worthy a Patron. May it live but as long as Your Fame and known Integrity shall last, then I am certain it will never meet a Grave

viii Dedication.

*Grave in Futurity. How-  
ever, I am satisfy'd (provided  
I have not been too presumptu-  
ous in my Address, and in-  
truded on your more weighty  
Affairs) that I have made  
Choice of an approved Patron,  
whom, that the Almighty, of  
his infinite Goodness may pre-  
serve and prosper, shall be the  
continual Prayers of,*

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's

Most devoted, most obedient,

and most humble Servant,

T. B.

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THE  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
*Osseries and Ormonds.*

**I**F you would know the Reason why I have undertaken to write the Life of the late Duke of *Ormond*, and the glorious Actions of that illustrious Family, it is because I would not have the Memory of those worthy Patriots of their native Country bury'd in Oblivion. There is a pleasing Satisfaction in reading the personal Exploits of

Great Men: It incites to an Imitation of their manly Virtues; and this I may be bold to speak, that neither *Brutus*, deservedly stiled the Father of ancient *Rome*, nor *Cato Uticensis*, that strict Assertor of the Rights and Liberties of the People were ever dearer to their Country, than this Family to the *British* Nation, who were always, and at all Times, subservient to the lawful Commands of their Sovereigns, whenever they thought their Obedience tended to their private Interest, and the common and united Prosperity and Welfare of their Fellow-Subjects. They were all accounted of a personal Courage, and an undaunted Resolution; suitable to their Rank and Quality, and the considerable Posts and Stations which they hitherto, from their original Promotion, enjoy'd in the Kingdom. It was bravely resolved, by the Marquis of *Ormond*, to disobey the Orders that King *Charles I.* sent him to disband his Forces in *Ireland*; because he did suppose (as the King was then a Prisoner among the faithless

faithless *Scots* at *Berwick*) that his Letter, which convey'd his Orders to the Marquis, was not the Intention of his Mind, but a Constraint in his Captivity: To enumerate all the Actions of that brave Family, would be too elaborate and copious a Task for this small Volume; besides, it would look too much like Flattery, to harangue and hang too long on this grateful Task, seeing the Sun-shine of the exiled unhappy *James Butler*, is obscur'd and overcast at present.

THE late unfortunate *James Duke of Ormond*, was lineally and originally descended from the heroick and renowned *Harvey Walter*, a great and famous Baron of this Realm, that was dignified in the Reign of King *Henry II.* for his personal Endowment and Qualifications, having signalized himself in many dangerous and hazardous Attempts for the Service of his King and Country. This *Harvey Walter* had Issue five Sons, *Hubert*, *Theobald*, *Walter*, *Roger*, and *Ha-*

mon. Hubert studied Divinity, and was so conspicuous in that Profession, that he was translated to the See of *Canterbury*; and *Theobald* was a Person famous, in his Days, for his personal Bravery, and of a compleat and profound Knowledge in State-Affairs; he had Issue by *Maud* his Wife, *Theobald* a Son, and *Maud* a Daughter; which said *Theobald* was advanced by King *Richard I.* to the Office of chief Butler of *Ireland*, a Place both of Profit and Grandeur; and as the Family of the *Stewarts* derived their Name from the high Stewardship of *Scotland*, so these took upon them the Name of *Butler* from the Station of chief Butler of *Ireland*, which, in Process of Time, became the Surname of that great, glorious and noble Family, of which *James*, so surnamed (who married *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, Lord of *Brecknock* in the Principality of *Wales*, and Constable of *England*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, one of the Daughters of King *Edward I.*) was by King *Edward III.* created

ted Earl of *Ormond* in *Ireland*; from whom descended, in a direct Line, *James*, Marquis of *Ormond*, and Earl of *Offery*. This noble Peer (when the Papists in *Ireland*, prompted by the Instigation of the Devil and the perverse Principles of their Religion, had form'd a Design to surprise the Castle of *Dublin*, and so pave a Way for a total Revolution, the Extirpation of the Protestant *English* Subject, and the Subversion of the Constitution of the Kingdom) came to *Dublin* at the Head of a Party of Horse, to the great Satisfaction of the Loyalists, whose Presence revived the drooping Spirits of the languishing People, to secure the Magazine there for the Use of his Sovereign, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Horse: But tho' his seasonable Arrival preserved the Magazine in that Place, yet it could not prevent the fatal Effects of the intended Insurrection in many other Places in that Kingdom, where the Protestants were plunder'd and stripp'd, and were obliged to fly to him as to a sacred

ered Refuge from all Parts of the Nation: As they were at that Time Objects of Pity and Compassion, they received from him all the Assistance they could reasonably expect from his bounteous Liberality: He cloath'd their Nakedness, gave them Alms for their Defence, and, in as short a Time as could reasonably be expected, form'd a Body of Troops that gave a Check to the intended Progress of the Malecontents, till seasonable Supplies arrived from *England*, tho' he could not entirely suppress the Insurrection. He continued there to have a watchful Eye over the Motions of the Rebels, and firmly adhered to the Interest of King *Charles I.* during the unhappy Differences between him and the Parliament, and the Civil War in *England*, and struck the last Stroke in his Cause at the Battle of *Raminoes* near *Dublin*, where the Royalists were routed, and he was obliged to fly with one Boot on, and the other off, to prevent falling into the Enemy's Hands. In short, he perform'd Wonders in his Sov-

Sovereign's Cause. After the Death of Oliver Cromwell the Usurper, and the happy Restoration of King Charles II. by General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, he was (in Consideration of his great Loyalty and Sufferings) created a Baron of *England*, in the twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles II. by the Title of Lord Butler of *Lanthony*, and Earl of *Brecknock*, as Recourse had to the Preamble of his Patent will more fully appear ; and the next Year was advanced to the Title and Dignity of Duke of *Ormond*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland* ; and shortly after was made Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom ; being, at the Time of his Creation, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, both in *England* and *Ireland*, Lord Steward of the Household, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, and one of the Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter : So great a Sense this King had of his unshaken Fidelity to his Royal Father, that he thought no Preferment too great for his Merit.

THIS

THIS Duke marry'd the Lady Elizabeth Preston, Daughter of Richard Lord Dingwell, and Earl of Desmond in the Kingdom of Ireland; and by her had Issue three Sons, Thomas Earl of Offery, Richard Earl of Arran, and Lord John Butler. He had also two Daughters, the Lady Elizabeth, married to Philip Earl of Chesterfield; and Mary, married to William Lord Cavendish, at that Time Son and Heir to William Earl of Devonshire, and afterwards Earl and Duke of Devon.

His second Son, Richard Earl of Arran, for his surprizing Valour and Magnanimity, principally at Carrickfergus in Ireland, where, in a desperate and bloody Battle, he defeated the Rebels, and subdued them, and his singular Behaviour in the Dutch Wars, under the Command of the Duke of York; and lastly, for many other signal and faithful Services, where he always distinguish'd himself like a resolute and skilful Commander, and

and a loyal Subject, was created a Baron of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of *Lord Butler of Weston*. In the twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King *Charles II.* he married first the *Lady Mary*, Daughter to *James Duke of Richmond*; and she deceasing without any Children, he married the Daughter of *John Ferrers, Esq;* of *Tamworth-Castle*, in the County of *Warwick*, by whom he had only one Daughter, who married the Right Honourable the *Lord Cornwallis*.

BUT to return now to the eldest Son, *Thomas Earl of Offery*: He was, in the eighteenth Year of our Soveraign Lord *Charles II.* summoned to sit in Parliament, by the Title of *Lord Butler of Moor-Park*, was install'd in *Windsor-Castle* one of the Knights Companions of the Garter, and Rear-Admiral of his Majesty's Fleet. He was a Person of an exalted and penetrating Genius, of singular Worth, and gave eminent Proofs of his Prudence and Valour, both by Sea

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and

and Land ; but was unhappily snatch'd away, and died suddenly in the Flower of his Age, A. D. 1680. He married the Lady *Amelia Nassau*, Daughter to *Lewis de Nassau*, Lord of *Beverwaert*, Son to the illustrious *Maurice*, Prince of *Orange*, and Count *Nassau* ; by whom he had Issue three Sons, viz. *James*, late Duke, Marquis, and Earl of *Ormond*, Earl of *Brecknock* and *Offery*, Viscount *Thurle*, Baron of *Lanthony* and *Arklow*, and Lord *Butler* of *Moor-Park* ; but as to the rest of his Titles, I shall wave the Nomination of them till I come to the proper Place for it ; since the giving only a bare Hint here diminishes the Glory and Grandeur, that must of Necessity be mentioned hereafter. He first married the Lady *Anne*, eldest Daughter of *Laurence Hyde*, Earl of *Rochester*, who died in Child-bed of her first Child, who also deceased with her ; and lastly, the Lady *Mary Somerset*, eldest surviving Daughter of *Henry* late Duke of *Bearfot*, by whom he had Issue one Son, and five Daughters ; *Thomas*, Earl of *Offery*, born

born 1686, died *February 1694*; Lady *Mary*, who died an Infant; Ladies *Elizabeth* and *Mary*, the one married to the Lord *Asburnham*, and died by a Miscarriage, the other is not married as yet; and lastly, the Ladies *Amelia* and *Henrietta*, who both died in their Infancy: Secondly, the Earl of *Arran*, the Duke's Brother, who is alive, and is a Partner in his Honour, but not in his Misfortunes, who was created Lord *Butler* of *Weston*; and another, *James*, who died young. He had also six Daughters, Lady *Elizabeth*, espoused to the Earl of *Derby*; Lady *Amelia*, who died a Maiden Lady; *Henrietta*, married to the present Earl of *Grantham*; *Catherine*, who died young; and *Mary* and *Henrietta*, who died Infants. He was Grandson to the Marquis of *Ormond*, in *Charles I's Reign*, that was created Duke of *Ormond* by King *Charles II.* and a lively Example of the Valour and Gallantry of his two great Ancestors.

James Butler, late Duke of Ormond, took upon him the Title in the beginning of King James's Reign, his Grand-father dying about that Time: He was a zealous Assertor of the Rights and Liberties of the Protestant Subjects, and was a stanch Member of the Communion of the Church of *England*, as by Law establish'd: He was one of those noble Patriots who sign'd the Confederacy, and sent an Invitation by Commissioners to *William Prince of Orange* to come to *England*, to save this Nation from the impending Ruin that threatened it, from the Malice, inveterate Hatred, and the close Intrigues of a restless, ungovern'd, papistical and jesuitical Faction. He plainly foresaw, that the stated Maxim of more poison'd Times (which was that there was no Faith to be kept with Hereticks, and that it was doing good, and their Country Service, to cut them off at all Times, when Time and Opportunity serv'd) presage no Good to our wholsome Constitution, both in Church

Church and State ; and therefore wisely resolv'd to stem, if possible, the Torrent of Inundation that threatened the Land : Thick gathering Clouds and louring Skies are a sure and certain Signal of an approaching Storm ; by these the Mariners are appriz'd of their Danger, and timely trim their Ships to avoid the necessary Inconveniencies of those sudden Sallies, and the Severity of the Squalls. The fatal and bloody Legacy that *Selimus* left to his Successor *Solyman*, resembles and favours much of their Opinion ; from this Test he learnt to detest and abhor their Principles.

*Ne putet esse nefas, cognatum haurire cruce  
orem :*

*Et nece fraterna constabiliare domum.*

*Jura, fides, pietas, regni dum nemo superfit*

*Æmulus, haud turbent religione animum.*

*Hæc ratio est, quæ sola queat, regale tueri,  
Nomen, & expertum te sinit esse me-  
tus.*

Think

Think not thy Kindred's Murder ill, 'tis  
none,

By thy slain Brothers to secure thy  
Throne.

Law, Faith, Religion, whilst no Rivals  
aim

Thy Ruin, may be practis'd, else they  
aim.

This is the Way how kingly Names may  
be

Secure, and from destructive Terrors  
free.

It is most certain, the Thoughts of  
his Religion had a greater Influence over  
him, than the Thoughts of any worldly  
Interest or Promotion, or else he never  
would have attempted to join the Prince  
of *Orange*, when all his Actions must  
have been rated Criminal in the Eye of  
the Law; when it was even Treason to  
harbour a Thought that tended to the  
Prejudice of his Monarch, or to conspire  
to dethrone or compass the Death of the  
King: Seeing he was joyfully chosen and  
elected

elected by the Joint-Consent of the whole Community, he was solemnly crown'd, and as such commanded the Homage and Allegiance of his Subjects. But when this great Man found that he had falsified his Coronation-Oath, that he had dispossess'd the Fellows in one of the Colleges at *Oxford*, and design'd it a Seminary for Priests and Jesuits, he thought it Time to look about him, and resolved to sacrifice his dearest Interest to his Resentment, and in Vindication of the religious Rights of the Nation, the Liberty and Property of his Fellow-Subjects, that at that Time lay tottering on the Brink of Ruin and Oppression. The Bishops were a Thorn in the Sides of the Papists, which must be pull'd out at any rate ; for whilst they had their Liberty, they could not perpetrate their wicked Designs with any Prospect of Success ; so it was resolved to send them to the *Tower*, to have them out of the Way, that they may not be Eye-Witnesses to Matter of Fact. This alarm'd the Patriot, and made him sensible there

was

was no Dependence on his Promises, and that his Royal Words were not the Intention of Mind, but the Effects of a bigotted Brain.

WHEN the Prince of *Orange* landed in the West, march'd to *Exeter*, and had taken up his Head-Quarters in that City, he was one of the foremost with the Lord *Marlborough* that went off, deserted King *James*, and joined the Prince. When the News of his Flight was spread 'Abroad, and the King was inform'd of his Escape, he lamented that he had disoblighed and disgusted so good and faithful a Subject, thought it an ill Omen, and foreboded his future Calamity and Distress; and therefore resolving to provide for his Safety, struck his Tents, and ingloriously retreated from *Salisbury Plain* towards *London*. It is remarkable, that when the King was inform'd how *James Butler* was fled with the Lord *Marlborough*, the Prince of *Denmark* had this Expression, *Est-il possible*; but when he had Information that the Prince was like-

likewise gone, he said, *Is Mr. Possible gone? Then 'tis Time for me to go.* These Peers were soon follow'd by several others of Rank and Dignity, with many of the inferior People. He was so rivetted in the Affections of the *Plebian* Part of the Nation, that it was absurd to conceive, he could want a sufficient Number to follow his Fortune, and join him in any Enterprize whatsoever: The Soul takes a Freedom to endear what it liketh, without discovering the Reason to Mankind; and when that is taken from her, she mourns like a Mother that has lost her Son. To some Things we so dedicate ourselves, that in their parting, they seem to take away even the Substance of our Souls along with them, as if we had laid up the Treasure of our Lives in the fleeting and transitory Enjoyment of that, which, some time or other, must moulder away. It is made of such a sprightly and active Nature, that 'tis impossible but it must assume something to itself to delight in: We seldom find any without a peculiar

Delight in some peculiar Thing, tho' various as their Fancies lead them. His Virtue, his Principles, and his Religion enhanced the Affections of the People, and made them lavish in his Praise, and subservient in his Desires. Virtue is a Fruition of a lawful Pleasure; and the wisest Philosophers and Moralists have thought it the *summum bonum* of this human Life.

*Virtus repulsa nescia folidæ  
Intaminatis fulget honoribus :  
Nec sumit aut ponit secures  
Arbitrio popularis Auræ.*

Antisthenes was of Opinion, that it had enough in it to make a Man truly happy; to the attaining of which, he wanted nothing but a Socratick Strength. I do think nothing so lawful, as modestly to supply the pleasing Desires of Nature, so as they infringe not Religion, hurt not ourselves, or the Commerce of human Society. He that, for some sinister Ends, unbounded Ambition, or immo-

immoderate Lucre, shall endeavour to subvert the Constitution, and the staple and fundamental Laws of any Nation, forfeits his Virtue, which the Stoicks have defin'd to be honest Nature ; nor can I conceive, but this Definition may hold in respect to Religion, for that does not abolish Nature, but rectify it. It was no wonder then, that the Nation (when they found their Prince derogate from the Paths of Virtue) should swerve from their Duty and Allegiance, for they are reciprocally binding. Upon these Views, this heroick Duke join'd the Prince of Orange at *Exeter* : He was a Man of personal Courage and Bravery, and of great Service in the Revolution.

AFTER the Prince and Princess of Orange, on King James's Abdication, were declared, and crown'd King and Queen of *Great Britain*, he was made one of the Privy Council, and sworn accordingly: He was likewise appointed General of the Horse, and accompanied his Majesty in the Rear in *Ireland*: He

D 2 was

was very active in the Reduction of that Kingdom, and was caref'd and esteem'd by all the Officers of the Army : He was a Terror to his Enemies ; and, like an Inundation, whenever he engag'd, he conquer'd wherever he came ; so that, like *Cæsar*, may be said of him, *Veni, vidi, vici*. He was always near the King's Person in all his Battles : At the *Boyne* he behaved himself with that Presence of Mind, and extraordinary Resolution, that he soon yanquish'd his despairing Enemies, and pursued them in their inglorious Flight as far as *Dublin* ; the Castle of which City was surrender'd to him for the Use of his Majesty at his Arrival, where he found a considerable Magazine, which he appropriated to proper Uses : He arm'd the distress'd and naked Protestants, and form'd them into Regiments, under the Command of experienced and disciplin'd Officers, who were afterwards very instrumental in the Reduction of that Kingdom, to the Obedience of his Majesty King *William*.

HAYIN

HAVING settled the Affairs and Tranquillity of the City, to the entire Satisfaction of the Inhabitants, he retired and joined the grand Camp, having first given the Command of the Castle to an experienced Officer, that had been Prisoner in it, and got his Liberty by resolutely forcing his Way whilst the Enemy were in the utmost Confusion, after the glorious Battle of the *Boyne*. After his Majesty had given Orders and Directions for the Security of those Places that had voluntarily submitted, or were taken by Force, he resolved to return to *England*, and desired the Duke to accompany him thither, because he was satisfy'd it was below the Dignity of this illustrious Peer to serve under the Command of *Ginckle Earl of Athlone*, to whose Management the Care of the Army was committed, with proper Instructions to pursue (without Loss of Time) the Resolution the King had taken to reduce the Natives to his Obedience; but what was most probable

was,

was, that the King had such a tender Regard for his Person, and was so taken with his Company and Qualifications, that he would not willingly have him out of Sight. When the King declared his Resolution in Parliament, to command in Person the Army in *Flanders* (which was with Reluctancy agreed to by the House, because they dreaded the fatal Consequences that might attend so rash an Undertaking, at a Time when he was scarce settled on the Throne) he desired this Duke to accompany him thither, and offer'd him the Command of the Horse, which he very readily accepted; being always pleased with any Opportunity that occurred to give his Majesty fresh Instances of his Fidelity, his steady and unshaken Loyalty, and the Regard he had for his Person and Government, and the Preservation of that Royal Life that was dear to all true Protestants, and every grateful and generous *Englishman*. He therefore provided a very noble and costly Equipage, and always appear'd in that Country in that

that Pomp and Grandeur, that he look'd more like a Monarch than a Subject ; and this he did for the Credit and Reputation of his native *Britain* : His Tent was magnificent and sumptuous ; his Servants numerous, and his Quarters were always well provided, because he accounted that Money well bestow'd, that was spent in his Country's Service ; and therefore he was always lavish in his Expences Abroad : He was humble to his Superiors, courteous to his Equals, and generous and noble to his Inferiors ; for he never dismiss'd a Supplicant with a flat Denial to their Petitions ; their Chearfulness shew'd an outward Satisfaction and Content : He was bless'd with a plentiful Fortune, yet that (great as it was) was found too scanty for his noble and generous Soul : He perform'd Wonders at the Battle of *Landen* ; he often rally'd his scatter'd Troops, and fought in the Front, equally exposing himself to the Fury of the Enemy's Fire : His Presence so far animated the drooping Spirits of the Soldiers,

diers, that, when repuls'd, they return'd with fresh Vigour and Resolution to their Duty, as if he had infus'd new Life in them ; which, for a while, gave a Check to the Progress of the Victorious Foe : He gave there a Testimony of his Abilities in War, by his Conduct and personal Bravery ; he acted the Part both of a wise and experienced Commander, and a bold, daring and enterprizing Soldier ; and when the *French* prevail'd by their Superiority, and he found the Fortune of the Day was no longer to be disputed, he retired in that Order and Discipline that prevented the fatal Consequences of a disorder'd and hasty Flight. When King *William* was closely pursued, dreading lest he should fall into the Hands of his Pursuers, he let fly his loose Coat, and purposely slacken'd his Pace, that the Enemy might overtake him ; who, on beholding the Star and Garter, would perhaps suppose him to be the King. Well satisfied with the Harvest of that Day's Work, this Stratagem succeeded so well

well, that the King escaped, who might have been taken, if *James Butler* had not fallen into their Hands, who was supposed to be King *William*. He was afterwards exchanged for the Duke of *Berwick*, but with some seeming Reluctancy; for he thought it below his Dignity to have his Liberty at such a Rate, or that he should be put upon a Level with King *James*'s natural Son. He behaved himself gallantly at the Battle of *Steinkirk*, the last that ever King *William* fought; where the Victory was obstinately disputed on both Sides, with the Loss of a great many brave Men, who lost their Lives valiantly fighting in their Country's Cause; upon which a Treaty of Peace was concluded at *Refwick*. Upon the Accession of Queen *Anne* to the Crown, he was made General and Commander in Chief of the Army that was embarked for the Invasion of *Spain*: He lands at Port *St. Mary's*, and besieged *Cales*, which was defended by a competent Number of

**E** **veteran**

veteran and experienced Soldiers, and was obliged to raise the Siege; the *Spaniards* having an Aversion to the *English*, on the Account that some of the General Officers had deflower'd some of the Nuns. He had certainly been censured for his Mismanagement, had it not been that in his Return Home he happily met with the Plate Fleet at *Vigo*: The Information was given him by one Capt. *Bistrozo*, a *Genoese*; upon which he call'd a Council of War, when it was resolved to attack the Fleet in the Harbour, tho' they had retired within the Point, into a narrow Channel, towards the open Country, at the Entrance of which there was a large Boom, and small Redoubts on the Declension of the Hills, for the Security of the Ships, and to render the Attack more difficult. *Vigo* is a maritime Town, in the Province of *Galicia*, with a large spacious Harbour, for the Conveniency of the Shipping: The Passage for large Ships is between two Rocks; which,

if

if fortified, might render any Attempt hazardous and dangerous. Between these two the Fleet sailed into the Harbour, and cast Anchor just in the Mouth of the Bay, for the Conveniency of landing the regular Forces, which march'd round the Castle, and storm'd the Redoubts, at the same time that the *Torbay* forced the Boom, being seconded by several *English* and *Dutch* Men of War. She first stuck on it, and was fired by the Enemy; but by the Care and Diligence of the Sailors, the Fire was happily extinguished, and the Confederates became in a short time Masters of the vast Treasure of the *Indies*, and the Hopes of the two necessitated Kingdoms, *France* and *Spain*; the first suffer'd by the Loss of several large Men of War, and the latter by the Loss of their Golden Prize, which was so very considerable, that there was scarce a Soldier or a Sailor that had not a plentiful Share in the Booty, and may be said to wallow in Gold and Silver;

veteran and experienced Soldiers, and was obliged to raise the Siege; the Spaniards having an Aversion to the English, on the Account that some of the General Officers had deflower'd some of the Nuns. He had certainly been censured for his Mismanagement, had it not been that in his Return Home he happily met with the Plate Fleet at *Vigo*: The Information was given him by one Capt. *Bistozzo*, a *Genoeze*; upon which he call'd a Council of War, when it was resolved to attack the Fleet in the Harbour, tho' they had retired within the Point, into a narrow Channel, towards the open Country, at the Entrance of which there was a large Boom, and small Redoubts on the Declension of the Hills, for the Security of the Ships, and to render the Attack more difficult. *Vigo* is a maritime Town, in the Province of *Galicia*, with a large spacious Harbour, for the Conveniency of the Shipping: The Passage for large Ships is between two Rocks; which,

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for they had all the Liberty their Hearts could desire, to provide for themselves ; and the publick Revenue was considerably increased by that glorious Enter-prise. Upon the Arrival of the Fleet, he was welcomed by the loud Acclama-tions of the People, and graciously received by his Sovereign. His Success at *Vigo* prevented all Reflections on his Conduct at Port *Santa Maria* : Not that he had any hand in the Action, but because he did not punish with Rigour the Offenders, whose lustful Actions were the principal Cause that made the *Spaniards* so averse to an *English* Go-vernment. But as he was a good-na-tur'd Man, and one that had a natural and inordinate Affection for the Female Sex, so he thought he could not in Conscience punish that Crime in an-other, that he had been guilty of him-self ; tho' he was abstemious enough in all Cases where the Service of his Coun-try required a Self-denial to his licen-tious and libidinous Appetites. He was  
then

then made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* ; but there being an old standing A&t of Parliament, that no Native of that Kingdom should have that Post of Honour, to remove all Scruples, it was reported, that he was born at Sea ; so great a Regard at that Time was had to his Virtue, that the Nation was willing to believe any thing that tended to his Advantage. In his Administration he behaved so well, that he gain'd the general Applause of the Inhabitants. His Duchess, to promote the Manufacture, wore the Commodities of that Country ; whose Example being imitated by the Quality and Gentry, the Nation was a considerable Gainer by his Presence. His Sovereign Queen *Anne* was lavish in her Favours to him, having so particular a Regard for his Virtue and Loyalty, that she a second Time confer'd the same Dignity on him, of which he was not at that Time undeserving ; But, some Time after, the Queen was disgusted with him for his secret Amours, be-

because his Duchess was neglected ; but was soon reconciled. When Secretary *Harley* was wounded by *Guiscard*, he sat at the Council-Board, and knock'd the Assassin down with a Chair. Upon the Change in the Ministry, when the Duke of *Marlborough* was displaced, they resolved to send Mr. *Butler* in his Room ; being satisfied he was the only Person in the Kingdom, of their Faction, that was thought capable of succeeding that glorious General : They knew him a Man of singular Merit and Bravery ; and as he was dear to his Country, and rivetted in the Affections of the People, they were satisfied his Promotions would silence the Murmurings and Clamours of the Populace. Before he went on that important Command, the Queen purchased the Reversion of the Principality of *Tipperary*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and vested it in the Crown. She was unwilling that such Power should be vested in a Papist, after the Decease of this noble Peer, and the Earl of *Ar-  
ran*,

ran, as the Principality of the whole County of *Tipperary*. He had the same Power of acting in his new Station, that was given to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*; but no sooner had *Bolingbroke* and *Oxford* found that he was arrived in *Flanders*, at the Head of the Confederate Army, but they sent him Instructions, under the Great Seal, to separate from the Confederates, and retire towards *Ghent*; which executed, not considering the deadly Poison that lay conceal'd under the gilded Bait. They knew his simple Soul was honest and just; that he made no Scruples to obey any Commands where the Refusal touch'd his Loyalty. He little thought, when he first accepted the Command, that he was design'd for a Tool to their private Interest; and to have that Sword padlock'd, which he had so often drawn with a warm Zeal in his Country's Cause, and employ'd it as well in Action as any other *British* Subject: But in short, all that can be said in this Affair is, that he

he was near-sighted, and could not fathom the Depth of their Designs, which was to sacrifice his Glory and Reputation to their sinister and private Views, their unbounded Ambition, Avarice, and unwarrantable Actions. He was generally blamed by all the Confederates ; for no sooner had he withdrawn his Forces from them, but the Face of Affairs began to change, the *Scotch* Brigade was entirely cut off ; the Planets, that went before retrograde, began now to change their Course ; and the *French* found themselves in a Condition to act offensively. Nothing but bitter Invectives against the *English*, that had abandon'd the common Cause, were heard in *Holland*. He was pictur'd supinely laid, with a Padlock on his Sword, with this Motto, *Dormit & Senescit*. The Prospect of an approaching advantageous Peace (as it was term'd at that Time) prevented the just Complaints of those that had any Regard for the Reputation of their Country. But this I must say in his

his Vindication, that he had no hand in the Plot ; that his honest Nature was imposed on, thro' a Sense of his Loyalty ; and that he only acted, as he conceived, by the immediate Commands of the Queen. When his late Majesty, of glorious Memory, landed at *Greenwich*, he went to pay his Respects to him, among the rest of the Nobility, as being then General and Commander in Chief of the *British* Forces. But the King, who could not relish the Proceedings Abroad, in plain Terms declared, he had no farther Business for him ; upon which he retired, and came up to Town. Now began the Source of his Misfortunes : As the present Ministry were re-instated, they were resolved to satisfy the World, that they were turned out before without any just Colour or Pretence whatsoever ; and therefore *Ormond*, among the rest, was impeach'd by the House of Commons ; upon which, *Bolingbroke* fled first out of the Kingdom, and *Oxford*

was committed to the *Tower*. It is possible (and if Report err not, highly probable) that *Ormond* might, on a due Submission, have been pardon'd by his Majesty ; but being inform'd by Dr. *Atterbury*, Bishop of *Rochester*, that it was below his Dignity to ask Pardon, without having committed first an Offence, which he could not be charged with, because he only obey'd the Commands of her late Majesty Queen *Anne* ; and had his Orders under the Broad Seal, to justify his Actions ; he retired to *Richmond* ; and when he was inform'd that he was to be committed to the *Tower*, being impeach'd, he suddenly left the Nation, and retired beyond Sea. It was, I confess, a great Oversight in one of his sacred Function, to persuade a Man of his Station and Character to leave his native Country, like a Criminal that flies to evade the Justice of his Crimes, when he was satisfy'd his Actions Abroad were neither penal nor mortal : But as past Actions cannot be

re-

recall'd, he must wait his Majesty's Plea-  
sne till he is pleased to grant him his  
most gracious Pardon; seeing he has  
Friends enough in *Great Britain* to in-  
tercede and petition his Majesty in his  
Behalf, which may, on a due Submis-  
sion, be easily affected, seeing he had has  
no criminal Correspondence, since his un-  
happy Retreat, with any of the invete-  
rate and avow'd Enemies to our happy  
Constitution in Church and State.

*F I N I S.*





